

No. 44-Pres./52.—The President has been pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the under-mentioned officer of the Calcutta Mounted Police.

Name of the Officer and rank.—Sergeant Edgar Stanislour Tate-Lovely of the Calcutta Mounted Police.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—On the 14th July, 1949, when the Prime Minister was addressing a meeting at the Brigade Parade Ground, Sergeant Edgar S. Tate-Lovely with others on duty, chased and dispersed a rowdy crowd which had started throwing brickbats. On seeing a young man firing from his revolver at Major Maitra, Additional Deputy Commissioner who was in charge of the police party Sergeant Pedrick of the Mounted Police, along with Sergeant Tate-Lovely chased the miscreant and Sergeant Pedrick felled him with a backhand stroke of his sword stick. The momentum of the charge carried Sergeant Pedrick a little farther than the spot where the miscreant fell and, by the time the Sergeant turned round, the latter had whipped out a loaded revolver and was aiming it at him. Seeing this, Sergeant Tate-Lovely jumped down from his horse and, after a struggle, succeeded in arresting him. A .38 bore loaded revolver and some rounds of ammunition were recovered from him.

Sergeant Edgar S. Tate-Lovely displayed conspicuous gallantry and commendable devotion to duty at great risk to his life.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(1) of the Rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in Rule No. 5.

No. 45-Pres./52.—The President has been pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the under-mentioned officer of the Calcutta Police.

Name of the officer and rank.—Constable Rukum Missir of Calcutta Police.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—On 23rd March 1949 at 7-15 when Constable Rukum Missir was on duty at the Power House, on Lane, Calcutta he noticed a crowd chasing a Singh a goonda and robber, and without any warning, approached the miscreant to secure him at personal risk. The miscreant fired three times with his revolver at the constable but missed. Constable Rukum Missir struck the miscreant with his lathi after the second shot had been fired at him from a distance. A member of the public threw a chair at the miscreant. He fell down as a result of the lathi blow. The Constable secured him and snatched away the revolver from him which still contained two live

ammunition. Constable Rukum Missir showed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty of a high order.

3. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(1) of the Rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in Rule No. 5.

52.—Corrigendum.—In the Gazette of India Extraordinary Notification No. 10-Pres./52, dated 14th January 1952 (Page 106), the personal name of Capt. VENKATAPATHY RANGASWAMY should read "MR-286" instead of "M 8747".

No. 47-Pres./52.—The President is pleased to approve the award of the BAR to VIR CHAKRA, for the following for act of gallantry in the operations in Jammu and Kashmir:—

IO-61328 Jeinadar HAR SINGH, Vr. C. 4 Bn. The Kumaon Regiment. (The effective date is 4th March 1948).

No. 48-Pres./52.—Corrigendum.—After the names of the undermentioned personnel in the Gazette of India it is stated against their names, insert "(BAR to VIR CHAKRA)".—

Major VENKATAPATHY RANGASWAMY (MR 286), Vr. C. Army Medical Corps.—Gazette of India Notification No. 6-Pres./52, dated 26th January 1952.

14792-10 Sub BHIM CHAND, Vr. C. 2 Bn. The Dogra Regiment.—Gazette of India Extraordinary Notification No. 10-Pres./52, dated 26th January 1952.

50234-10 Jem. KARTAR SINGH, Vr. C. 7 Light Cavalry.—Gazette of India Extraordinary Notification No. 7-Pres., dated 21st June 1952.

D. N. MITRA, Secy.

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT

New Delhi, the 1st July 1952

No. 31(1)-FC/52.—The following Members of the House of the People have been elected to serve on the Committee on Public Accounts, constituted under Rule 196 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House of the People, during the financial year 1952-53:—

1. Shri B. Das.
2. Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay.
3. Shri M. L. Dwivedi.
4. Shri Shree Narayan Das.
5. Shri Tribhuvan Narayan Singh.
6. Shri Balwant Nagesh Datar.
7. Shri Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri.
8. Acharya Shriman Narayan Agarwal.
9. Dr. Mono Mohon Das.
10. Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma.
11. Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.
12. Shri V. P. Nayar.
13. Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi.
14. Shri G. D. Somani.
15. Shri K. M. Vallatharas.

2. Under Rule 196(7) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House of the People, the Speaker has been pleased to appoint Shri B. Das as Chairman of the Committee for the year 1952-53.

M. N. KAUL, Secy.

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 27th June 1952

No. 19/52-Elec.III.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 90 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), the following Election Petition presented under Section 81 thereof as now amended by the Petitioner is published for information:—

Amended Petition.

ELECTION PETITION No 5 OF 1952.

Before the Election Commission (India) New Delhi.

Petitioner

Gidwani Choithram Partabral of 152, Queens Road, Bombay

VERSUS

Respondents

1. Agnani Thakurdas Chuharmal of 10-B, Abdul Kadir Mansion, Circus Avenue, Lamington Road, Bombay No. 8.
2. Rohera Kundandas Totaldas of 3154, Charni Road, Bombay, 3.
3. Vartak Govind Rao Dharmaji of Virar, Taluka Bassein, District Thana.
4. Zunzarrao Doulat Jayaram of Ganesh Bhuvan, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Kalyan, District Thana.
5. Bokad Bholanath Ganpat of Murbad, District Thana.
6. Lakhan Navsoo Padoo of Vikramgad, Taluka Jawhar, District Thana.
7. Nandkar Anant Sawalaram of Jawahar, District Thana.
8. The Returning Officer, Thana House of People Constituency, Thana.

ELECTION PETITION UNDER SECTION 81 OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT 1951 (ACT XLIII OF 1951).

The Petitioner submits as under:—

1. That the petitioner was one of the duly nominated candidates for the general seat in the House of People from the Thana Constituency in the State of Bombay. This Constituency is a plural-one and has two seats for the House of the People; one of the seats being reserved for a member of scheduled tribes. Respondents Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were the other duly nominated candidates for the aforesaid general seat and respondents Nos. 5, 6 and 7 were the duly nominated candidates for the aforesaid reserved seat. None of the Respondents 5, 6 and 7 who were duly nominated candidates for the reserved seat were candidates for the general seat.

2. That Polling for the general and reserved seats in the House of People from the Thana Constituency was held on 3rd, 7th and 11th January 1952.

3. That in the aforesaid Thana Constituency one of the polling stations viz. Akkarpatti Polling Station had two polling booths, the total number of electors in these booths being 762 and 700 respectively. Each elector had two votes.

4. That counting of votes in the constituency started on the 14th January 1952. The result of counting in the Akkarpatti polling station disclosed the following result:—

	Valid	Invalid	Total
Petitioner	357	14	371
Respondent No. 3 (Congress Candidate)	71	10	84
Respondent No. 6 (Socialist Candidate)			316
and Respondent No. 7 (Congress Candidate)			75

The petitioner is not in a position to ascertain votes polled by other candidates at Akkarpatti Polling Station.

The petitioner polled 283 valid votes more than Respondent No. 3 in Akkarpatti Polling Station. In the other Polling Stations (excluding the Akkarpatti polling station) the respondent No. 3 secured only a narrow majority of 9 votes as the following result would show:

Petitioner	1,40,595 votes.
Respondent No. 3	1,40,604 votes.

The particulars of voting for all candidates in the constituency is filed in a separate Schedule hereto annexed. It would thus appear that if the votes polled in favour of the petitioner at Akkarpatti polling station had not been wrongly rejected but had been taken into consideration and included among his valid votes he should have been declared to be duly elected by a large majority of 274 votes as the following figures for the whole constituency would show:—

Petitioner	1,40,952 votes.
Respondent No. 3	1,40,678 votes.

5. That the Returning Officer on 17th January 1952, illegally rejected all the votes cast at Akkarpatti polling station as invalid on the sole ground that the Presiding Officer and the Polling Officers of this Polling Station had wrongly issued to the electors for the House of People ballot papers meant for the electors for the State Legislative Assembly and vice versa. This illegal rejection of the votes cast at Akkarpatti polling station has materially affected the result of the election of candidates for the general seat in as much as respondent No. 3 who had secured 274 votes less than the petitioner was declared duly elected and the petitioner, who should have been declared duly elected, was not so declared.

6. That the result of election of the general seat in Thana Constituency was gazetted on 26th January 1952, and respondent No. 3 was declared duly elected.

7. That the election of respondent No. 3 (the returned candidate) is void and illegal and the petitioner is entitled to a declaration that he (the petitioner) has been duly elected. In fact the petitioner received a majority of valid votes.

8. That the petitioner respectfully submits that for the grounds, *inter alia* mentioned hereafter, he is entitled to a declaration that the election of Respondent No. 3 is void and that the petitioner has been duly elected to the House of People from Thana Constituency, Bombay State and that costs of the petition be awarded to the petitioner:—

- that the petitioner has in fact secured a majority of valid votes in the election for the general seat in Thana Constituency.
- that the form of ballot papers for the election to the House of People had not been published along with the rules.
- that for the election in dispute no official mark had been prescribed under Rule 20 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Election and Election Petition) Rules 1951, for being placed on the ballot papers.
- that the ballot papers did not contain any names,

(v) that the votes cast at Akkarpatti Polling Station are perfectly valid and were not covered by any provision of rule 47 of the aforementioned rules or of any other provision of law dealing with the validity of votes.

(vi) that the result of the election has been materially affected by the improper rejection or refusal of the votes cast at Akkarpatti Polling Station in the election to the House of People.

In the alternative:—

(vii) that the presiding officer and the polling officers acted wrongly in issuing to the electors for the seat to the House of People, ballot papers meant for election to the State Legislative Assembly and in not reporting to the Election Commission the said mistake and in not getting the said ballot papers validated.

(viii) that the result of the election has been materially affected by non-compliance with the provisions of the Representation of Peoples Act 1951 and of Rules and Orders made under the said Act and by the aforesaid mistake committed by the Presiding and Polling Officers concerned. The Petitioner will rely *inter alia* upon rules 19, 23, 33 and 46 and Sections 24, 27 and 28 of the Act.

9. That the votes cast in favour of the petitioner at Akkarpatti Polling Station were genuine votes and the incorrect description of the name of the constituency was of no consequence whatsoever so far as the elector were concerned. At the said polling station all the Ballot Papers issued to the Electors who wanted vote for the candidate of the House of People for the aforesaid constituency were Ballot Papers intended State Legislative Assembly. The Electors thereof could not have been misled in any way in the exercise of their right of franchise. The defect (which is not admitted) was only of form not of substance and therefore wholly immaterial. votes unmistakably show the real intention of the electors in the matter of their choice of the candidate.

10. That the votes recorded by means of the papers given to the electors by the duly authorised polling officers for being used at these very polling booths were perfectly valid and good votes; they had not been improperly rejected and this improper rejection has materially affected the result of the election inasmuch as the defeated candidate (Respondent No. 3) has been declared elected and the petitioner, who in fact secured a majority of valid votes has not been declared to be duly elected.

11. That the petitioner moved this Honourable Election Commission to regularise the irregular rejection of votes was erroneously not granted on the ground that the Election Commission felt that it would be objectionable to regularise it after the completion of counting the votes.

12. It is therefore most respectfully requested that in the election of Respondent No. 3 he declared duly elected, the petitioner be declared to have been duly elected. Under clause C of Section 98 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election Commission may, if it is satisfied that the petitioner has been wrongfully rejected, order the election to be regularised. The petitioner further prays that such other or further relief as may be considered suitable may be granted to the petitioner and such other orders may be passed as may be considered proper in view of the circumstances of the case.

(Sd.) GIDWANI CHOITHRAM PARTABRAI
Petitioner

Verification

I, Gidwani Choithram Partabrai, hereby verify that the contents of paragraphs Nos. 1 to 9 and 11 are true to my knowledge and those of paragraph 10 is believed by me to be true. Verified at Bombay, on 20th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty two.

(Sd.) GIDWANI CHOITHRAM PARTABRAI,
Petitioner

NOTE.—A copy of receipted Challan for Rs 1,000 or account of deposit for Election Petition favouring the Secretary to the Election Commission is enclosed.

SCHEDULE

Statement of votes polled by all candidates for election to the House of People from Thana Constituency, Bombay State as declared by the Returning Officer.

General seats—

Mr. G. D. Vartak, Respondent No. 3.	1,40,604.
Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani, Petitioner	1,40,595.
Mr. D. J. Zunzarrao, Respondent No. 4.	62,264.
Mr. Thakurda C. Agnani, Respondent No. 1.	21,132.
Mr. K. T. Rohera, Respondent No. 2.	29,132.

Reserved seat—

Mr. A. S. Nandkar, Respondent No. 7.	1,51,952.
Mr. N. P. Lakhan, Respondent No. 6.	1,09,085.
Mr. B. G. Bokad, Respondent No. 5.	62,328.

Dated the 20th June 1952.

(Sd.) CHOITHRAM P. GIDWANI,

(Sd.) FATEHCHAND ASSUDOMAL,
Advocate for Petitioner.

It is hereby further notified that this Election Petition which was part-heard on the 16th of June 1952, shall now be further heard by the Election Tribunal appointed for the trial thereof at the Council Hall, Fort, Bombay, at 11-30 O'clock in the forenoon on Thursday the 10th (Tenth) day of July 1952.

COUNCIL HALL, (Sd.) M. S. NORONHA, *Chairman*,
FORT, BOMBAY 1; Election Tribunal, Bombay
Dated 23rd June 1952.

I. KRISHNA, Asst. Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th June 1952

No. 102/5/51-Elec.II(1).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (XLIII of 1950), the Election Commission, in consultation with the Government of Madras, hereby makes the following amendment in the Commission's notification No.

102/5/51-Elec.II(1), dated the 7th September, 1951, namely:—

"Amendment"

In the table appended to the said notification, for the entry in column 2 relating to Madras constituency, the entry 'Revenue Officer of the Corporation of Madras' shall be substituted."

New Delhi, the 28th June 1952

No. 19/68/52-Elec.III.—Whereas the election of Shri Chavda Akbar Dalumiyar of Kanazara, Deesa Taluka, Banas Kantha District, Bombay State, as a member of the House of the People from the Banas Kantha constituency has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), by Shri Gordhandas Girdharlal Mehta C/o Socialist Party, Palanpur, Bombay State;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sections 86 and 88 of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby appoints Shri B. C. Vakil, District Judge, Ahmedabad to be the Chairman of the election tribunal for the trial of the said petition and further appoints Ahmedabad as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held.

P. S. SUBRAMANIAN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
RESOLUTION

New Delhi the 25th June 1952

No. 42/19/51-NGS.—The policy of the Government of India in regard to communal representation in services is laid down in Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 42/21/49-NGS, dated the 13th September 1950. Paragraph 4(3) of the Resolution provides that the maximum age limit prescribed for appointment to a service or post will be increased by three years in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government of India have examined the question whether any further relaxation in maximum age-limits is necessary to secure greater representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the public services. It has now been decided that the maximum age-limit prescribed for appointment to a non-gazetted service or post will be increased by five years in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

R. A. GOPALASWAMI, Special Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 2nd July 1952

No. D. 3875-F.1/52.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 27th June 1952

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	34 99 20,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	15,14,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	2,16,000
(a) Government—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government	117,90,10 000	(a) Internal	1,61,34,000
(2) Other Governments	1,80,18,000	(b) External
(b) Banks	53,29 27,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	8,66,63,000
(c) Others	62,15,24,000	Balances held abroad*	100,16,53,000
Bills Payable	3 98,51,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	1,47,00,000
Other Liabilities	31 93,13 000	Other Loans and Advances †	23,46,91,000
		Investments	73,58,22,000
		Other Assets	36,93,30,000
TOTAL	281.06.13,000	TOTAL	281.06.43,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

†(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 12,72,99,000 advanced to Scheduled Banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(2) The total amount of advances availed of by scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act since the introduction of the bill market scheme in January 1952 is Rs. 68,99,41,000

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 27th day of June 1952.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	34,99,20,000		A —Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1128,75,76,000		(a) Held in India	40,01,71,000	
			(b) Held outside India	
Total Notes issued		1163,74,96,000	Foreign Securities	583,15,11,000	
			Total of A.		623,16,82,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		75,94,64,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		464,63,50,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1163,74,96,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1163,74,96,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 53.548 per cent.

Dated the 2nd day of July 1952.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR, Secy

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 25th June 1952

No. F. No. 1(18)-Ad.II(G)/52.—The Government of India have had under consideration the question of further improving the efficiency of the Departments and Services concerned with the collection of revenue and as a step in that direction the President has been pleased, under the powers vested in him by proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India, to decide that a Class I Central Service to be known as "Indian Revenue Service" should be constituted with effect from 1st July 1952.

2. The Service will consist of all Class I Officers of Customs, Income-tax and Central Excise Services. It will, however, have three separate branches namely, Customs, Income-tax and Central Excise.

3 So far as officers of the Income-tax branch are concerned, they will work in their separate cadres until and upto the Assistant Commissioners' stage. There will be no transfer from or to the Customs and Central Excise branches upto and inclusive of Assistant Commissioners' stage.

4. Similarly, officers of the Customs and Central Excise branches will work in their separate cadres upto and inclusive of Assistant Collectors' stage. At the stage of Deputy Collectors and upwards, however, officers of the Customs and Central Excise branches may be inter-changed with due regard to the particular ability of individual officers.

5. At the stage of Heads of Department, namely, Commissioner of Income-tax, Collector of Central Excise and Collector of Customs, selected officers from one branch will be liable to transfer to the other. At present there will be no reservation of posts, but the Central Government will have the right to transfer officers at this stage whenever considered necessary and desirable from one branch to another. A short training in the branch to which an officer is being transferred will be given, before he takes over as Head of a Department.

6 If, at a later date Central Government consider it desirable to make transfers from one branch to another at stages lower than those specified above, they will issue necessary orders.

7. Rules regarding recruitment, training etc. of the Service will be notified in due course.

A. K. ROY, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 26th June 1952

SUBJECT.—Import of all types of lifts and elevators (including passenger and goods) falling under Serial No. 70 of Part V of the Import Trade Control Schedule during July—December 1952.

No. 68-I.T.C.(P.N.)/52.—It has been decided to consider applications for the grant of licences to import lifts of all kinds from the following categories of applicants during July—December 1952:—

- Established Importers,
- Sole Agents,
- Actual users.

2 Established importers should submit their applications in the usual form and manner along with the necessary evidence of their past imports together with a complete statement of the lifts for which they have booked orders. It will be necessary for them to give full details of the location of the building where the lift is to be installed, the date on which the building will be ready, the number of storeys in the building, the likely date of delivery promised by foreign suppliers and other relevant details pertaining to each order booked. The necessary documents in support of these claims should also be produced.

3 Sole Agents should also produce the details of the orders booked by them as indicated in the preceding paragraph in addition to evidence of sole agency agreement and other documents normally required.

4. Applications in the category of actual users will only be considered if the lift is required for any kind of public institution or if the building in which the lift is to be installed is of six storeys or more. Applications should comply with the normal regulations applicable to actual users except that the supporting certificate need not be from the State Director of Industries and instead a certificate from the appropriate Government Department or Municipal Corporation would be accepted. It will be necessary for the applicants in this category to indicate the name of the importer through whom the lift will be imported if it is not going to be imported direct. Full specifications of the lift will also be required.

5. All applications should be addressed to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, so as to reach that office before the end of July 1952.

6. It has also been decided that the validity of licences whether issued during January—June 1952, or July—December 1952, period should be 18 months from the date of issue. Necessary extension of the validity of licences already issued will be given on presentation to the Joint/Deputy Chief Controller of Imports at ports.

L. K. JHA, Joint Secy.

RESOLUTION

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 1st July 1952

No. SC(A)-2(87)/52.—In their Resolution No. 3-T(2)/51, dated the 15th September 1951, the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry requested the Tariff Board to examine and recommend whether for the future, there should be any revision of the retention price of steel produced by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhaaratavali. Subsequently, the Tariff Commission was also requested to examine whether there were any special circumstances beyond the control of the Mysore Works in the years 1950 and 1951 which necessitated a revision of the retention price for those two years. The Commission, having conducted its inquiry, has submitted its report. Its main conclusions and recommendations are as follows:—

(1) Arrangements should be made for an independent technical examination of the expansion projects of the works and, in connection with such investigation, the question of administrative re-organisation of the works should also be examined.

(2) The Works should make suitable accounting arrangements to even out the abnormal expenditure incurred in certain periods when heavy repairs have to be carried out.

(3) The Works should investigate the possibility of checking further economies in the consumption of refractories.

(4) Every effort should be made to supply coal to the Works by the all-rail route, and the Works should be given the necessary transport facilities for building up a reserve stock of coal equal to two months' requirements.

(5) Adequate transport facilities should be provided for scrap, refractories and pig iron required by the works.

(6) The Works should take immediate steps to maintain separate accounts for each individual section, particularly for the iron and steel section, and such accounts should cover not merely the works cost but also the overheads. The whole system of accounts should be placed on a commercial basis without delay.

(7) The Works should examine the possibility of reducing the proportion of non-standard and defective products in their total output.

(8) The estimates of future works costs have been based on the assumption that the Works will obtain their coal by the sea-cum-rail route and coke by the all-rail route. If the Works are given the facility of moving their coal by the all-rail route, their works costs for any period in which such coal is used will decrease at the rate of 0.7 rupee per ton of finished steel for a decrease of one rupee in the cost of coal.

(9) As the existing provision for depreciation is inadequate for carrying out the necessary replacements and renewals to maintain the plant at the optimum level of efficiency depreciation at 7.81 per cent. on the gross block, as against 6.25 per cent. allowed at the last inquiry, has been recommended. The Works should set aside Rs. 7.81 lakhs per annum for depreciation against that part of the total block which is used for steel making.

(10) The Works have no reserves, the surpluses earned during the last few years (after providing for depreciation) having been barely sufficient to wipe off the losses made in earlier years. A return of 7 per cent. on the gross block, instead of 5 per cent. allowed in the previous inquiry, has been recommended. The first surplus left over after payment of interest on the invested capital should be credited to the Reserve Fund.

(11) The following fair ex-works retention prices for the price item No. 1 in the Iron and Steel Control Price Schedule (untested category) produced by the works have been recommended:—

- (i) Rs. 308 per ton for 1950-51;
- (ii) Rs. 329 per ton for April-September, 1951; and
- (iii) Rs. 384 per ton from October, 1951, onwards.

(12) The fair ex-works retention price specified at 11(iii) above should remain in force up to the end of the financial year 1953-54, provided that it, during the period of price fixation, significant variations take place in the prices of purchased raw materials and stores, freight rates or compulsory charges under any labour welfare schemes initiated by the State, Government should examine the matter and, if necessary, revise the retention price.

2. The Government of India have accepted all the recommendations of the Commission and have decided to fix the ex-works retention prices as follows:—

	From	To	Price Rs. per ton
(i)	1-4-1950	31-3-1951	308
(ii)	1-4-1951	30-9-1951	329
(iii)	1-10-1951	31-3-1954	384

If at any time during the period shown at (iii) above, coal is made available to the Works by the all-rail route, the retention price will be adjusted on the basis of recommendation (8) referred to in para. 1 above.

3. As regards recommendations (1), (4) and (5) referred to in paragraph 1 above, the matter is receiving the attention of Government.

4. The Government of India hope that the Mysore Iron and Steel Works will take early steps to implement recommendations (2), (3), (6), (7), (9) and (10) referred to in paragraph 1 above.

S. BHOTHALINGAM, Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Agriculture)

RESOLUTIONS

New Delhi, the 26th June 1952

No. F. 3-39/51-FY.—In partial modification of Government of India's Resolution of even number, dated the 21st December, 1951, a Naval representative, to be nominated by the Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay, is appointed as a member of the Advisory Board.

The entry pertaining to the membership of the Deputy Fisheries Development Adviser shall be modified to read as under:

"Fisheries Development Adviser or his representative."

VISHNU SAHAY, Secy.

New Delhi, the 28th June 1952

No. F. 7-59/51-Com.I.—In para. 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the late Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 41-24/43-A, dated the 6th June, 1944, as amended by this Ministry Resolution No. F. 7-28/52-Comm.I., dated 15th May, 1952, for clauses (2) and (45) substitute the following:—

(2) The Vice-President, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(3) The Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.

(4) The Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

(5) The Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology.

(6) The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

(7) The Director, Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.

(8) The Director, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research or his nominee

(9—16) The Directors of Agriculture, Madras, Bombay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (I), Bihar, Mysore and Hyderabad or their nominees.

(17—19) The Cane Commissioners, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab (I).

(20—28) Nine Representatives nominated by the Indian Sugar Mills Association of whom at least two shall be representatives of the Indian Sugar Producers' Association, one representative of the Deccan Sugar Factories Association, one of the South Indian Sugar Mills Association and one of the Bengal Sugar Mills Association.

(29) One representative of the Owners of Sugar Factories nominated by the Central Government

(30—37) Eight representatives of the Gur and Khandasari Industry nominated by the Central Government as follows—

Uttar Pradesh 3 (One for Khandasari & two for Gur)	
Madras	2
Bihar	2
Bombay	1

(38—49) Twelve non-officials representing agricultural interests and nominated by the following Governments—

Uttar Pradesh	2
Madras	1
Bihar	1
Punjab (I)	1
West Bengal	1
Central Govt	6

12

(50—52) Three representatives of Sugar Trade—one nominated by the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association, one by the Kanpur Sugar Merchants' Association and one by the Central Government from nominees of South India, West Bengal or any other Merchants' Association

(53—57) Five members of the Parliament nominated by the Central Government to represent consumers and other interests

(58—60) Three representatives of Sugar Technologists—one from the Deccan Sugar Technologists Association and two from the Sugar Technologists' Associations in Northern India—nominated by the Central Government

(61—63) One representative each of the Ministries of the Food and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry and Railways.

(64-65) Two representatives of labour to be nominated by the Central Government, and

(66) Such other persons as the Central Government may appoint from time to time

By order,

S D UDHRAIN, Under Secy

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

RESOLUTIONS

(EDUCATION)

New Delhi, the 26th June 1952

No. F. 19-84/52-G.1.—Whereas it is considered expedient to provide for the administration of the Lawrence School, Sanawar (Simla Hills) through a Society to be formed under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act XXI of 1860), it is hereby resolved as follows—

1 The following persons shall associate for the purpose of carrying on the administration of the Lawrence School, Sanawar (Simla Hills), and form themselves into a Society to be called "Lawrence School (Sanawar) Society" under Act XXI of 1860 by subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association and filing the same with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—

1 Dr S S Bhatnagar, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, (Chairman)

2 Mr K R K Menon, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance

3 Mr H M Patel, Secretary to the Government of India Ministry of Defence

4 Mrs Rameshawari Nehru, 8A, Lodi Road Estate, New Delhi

5 Syed Ashfaq Husain, 42, Canning Lane

6 Dr Harnam Singh, M A, Ph D, Director of Public Instruction, P E P S U (Patna)

7 Sardar Gobinder Singh, District Magistrate, Kandaghat, Pepsu

2 The Memorandum of Association and the rules and regulations of the said Society shall be approved by the Government of India before they are filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

3 On the registration of the Lawrence School (Sanawar) Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act XXI of 1860) the administration of the Lawrence School Sanawar (Simla Hills) shall vest in said Society

1 Resolved that a copy of this Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

S S BHATNAGAR Secy

New Delhi, the 26th June 1952

No. F. 92-8/52-A.2.—In supersession of the Ministry of Education resolution No F 92-20/47-E1, dated the 20th November 1947, and in partial modification of the Resolution No 1 92-11/51-A2, dated the 18th December 1951, the constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission will be as follow—

The Commission shall consist of the following two categories of Members—

(A) Ordinary Members—

- The Honble Minister for Education, Government of India, *ex-officio* President
- Five members of whom one shall be a Scientist to be nominated by the Government of India in their individual capacity
- One nominee each of such State Governments as may have organised Central Record Office
- All Members of the Research and Publication Committee mentioned below
- The Director of Archives Government of India, *ex-officio* Secretary

(B) Corresponding Members—

The selection of Members in this category will be confined to persons directly interested in records, only published work of sufficient merit being accepted as satisfactory evidence of such interest. The number of Corresponding Members from within the country shall be limited to 25. There shall be no limit to the number of Corresponding Members residing outside the country.

Corresponding Members can attend the public meetings of the Commission and may, by special invitation, participate in the deliberations of the members meetings. They will, however, be expected to bear their own expenses

2 The Commission will have the following two adjuncts—

(1) A Research and Publication Committee

The duties of this Committee will be to further the research activities of the Record Offices of the Central and State Governments and to undertake or to promote regional surveys for bringing manuscript records in private custody to public notice as well as to suggest ways and means for preservation and publication whenever necessary of such manuscript records. The composition of the Committee will be as follows—

- The Educational Adviser to the Government of India *ex-officio* Chairman
- One nominee of the Government of India as given in para 1 (A)(ii) above
- One nominee each of such State Governments as may cooperate with the Commission in the publication of State records
- One nominee each of the universities in India which may cooperate with the Commission in the publication of State records and in conducting regional surveys and exploration of records
- One nominee each of such institutions as are approved by the Government of India
- The Director of Archives, Government of India, *ex-officio* Secretary

The Director of Archives Government of India will remain the general editor of the Indian Records Series but whenever necessary, the services of other experts will be utilized to assist in the publication of any particular volume or volumes. The Research and Publication Committee, especially in the matter of regional surveys, will need regional cooperation, whether purely official or official and non-official combined. The Government of India trust that the State Government will set up regional organisations constituted according to the special needs of the territories under their control to cooperate with the central organisation on which they will be fully represented

(2) *Local Records Sub-Committee.*

The main function of this Sub-Committee will be to advise the Director of Archives, Government of India on such matters connected with the work of the National Archives as may be referred to it. The composition of the Committee will be as follows:—

- (a) The Educational Adviser to the Government of India, *Ex-officio* Chairman.
- (b) A nominee each of the Ministries of Home Affairs; Works, Housing and Supply; External Affairs; Defence; Finance and States.
- (c) A member coopted by the Chairman for one year.
- (d) The Director of Archives, Government of India, *Ex-officio* Secretary.

3. The Government of India desire that the nominees of the State Governments appointed as Ordinary Members of the Commission should be their official spokesmen competent to represent their point of view on all questions concerning the State Governments in their administrative and financial aspects, and that the nominees of these authorities and of universities and institutions appointed as Members of the Research and Publication Committee should be men of academic distinction with a considerable amount of original research work on the British period of Indian History to their credit. A State Government will be at liberty to nominate the same person or different persons to serve on the Commission and the Committee.

4. The Ordinary Members of the Commission (other than *Ex-officio* Ordinary Members) and also all Corresponding Members of the Commission will be appointed for a term of five years as follows:—

- (i) All appointments and re-appointments for full term of five years will be made en bloc with effect from the same date, but on the expiry of their term the Members concerned will be eligible for re-appointment.
- (ii) Vacancies due to resignation or otherwise which may occur within the period of five years fixed under clause (i) above will not be filled for a full term of five years, but only for the unexpired portion of the term.

5. The travelling allowance of the *Ex-officio* President and Secretary of the Commission, the *Ex-officio* Chairman, and Secretary of the Research and Publication Committee and the nominees of the Government of India will be a charge on Central revenues. The

Ex-officio President and Secretary of the Commission, the *Ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary of the Research and Publication Committee and the nominees of the Government of India will draw travelling allowance as on tour for attending meetings of the Commission or the Committee and the expenditure will be debitable to the same head as their pay. Non-officials appointed as experts will draw travelling allowance at first class rates and their daily allowance will ordinarily be Rs. 5 per diem but in special cases, such as those persons who are employees of non-official bodies like universities, e.g. Vice-Chancellors and who are in receipt of a pay exceeding Rs. 1,000 per mensem, the amount of daily allowance will be regulated in accordance with Supplementary Rule 51. The expenditure will be met from the budget grant of the National Archives of India. The State Governments, the universities and institutions will be required to bear the travelling allowances of their nominees serving as Ordinary Members of the Commission or as Members of the Research and Publication Committee.

L. R. SETHI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

New Delhi, the 30th June 1952

No. AEC/21(17)-49/3169.—The following amendments to the Notifications published by the late Department of Scientific Research in the *Gazette of India*, dated 15th April 1950, Part I, Section I, on page 58 are issued for general information:—

1. Notification No. AEC/21(17)-49/1247-(I), dated 10th April 1950, regarding "REWARDS FOR DISCOVERY OF URANIUM IN INDIA".

- (i) In para. 1, line 7, substitute the figure "50" in place of the existing figure "100".
- (ii) In para. 2, line 2, substitute the figure "50" in place of the existing figure "100".

2. Notification No. AEC/21(17)-49/1247-(II), dated 10th April 1950, regarding "REWARDS FOR DISCOVERY OF BERYL ORE IN INDIA".

- (i) In para. 2, line 2, substitute the figure "50" in place of the existing figure "100".
- (ii) In para. 2, line 3, substitute the figure "10" in place of the existing figure "12".

T. GONSALVES, Dy. Secy.

